

HUBUNGAN *COLOADING* CAIRAN KOLOID DENGAN KESTABILAN HEMODINAMIK INTRA ANESTESI PADA PASIEN KRANIOTOMI DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DI WILAYAH JAWA BARAT

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Diseluruh duni lebih dari 300 juta operasi besar dilakukan setiap tahunnya menggunakan anestesi umum, termasuk pada pasien bedah saraf kraniotomi. Meskipun anestesi umum dianggap aman, pada pasien tertentu mempunyai risiko lebih tinggi mengalami komplikasi dan kematian intra anestesi dan pasca operasi. Meminimalkan risiko ini, diberikan intervensi intra operatif dengan tujuan mendapatkan target hemodinamik tertentu. Pemberian cairan intravena secara *coload* dengan jenis cairan koloid menjadi penentu untuk kestabilan hemodinamik intra anestesi.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui hubungan *coload*ing cairan koloid dengan kestabilan hemodinamik intra anestesi pada pasien kraniotomi di Rumah Sakit Umum di wilayah Jawa Barat.

Metode : Metode penelitian yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah *Observasional analitik* dengan desain *Cross Sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik *Consecutive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 51 responden. Uji statistik menggunakan Uji *Chi-Square* dan menentukan keeratan hubungan dengan koefisien kontingensi menggunakan SPSS.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada karakteristik responden mayoritas berjenis kelamin laki-laki yaitu 26 (51%) responden, dengan mayoritas usia 50-59 tahun sebanyak 19 (37,3%) responden, status fisik ASA 3 sebanyak 51 (100%) responden, dan mayoritas belum pernah operasi yaitu sebanyak 40 (78,4%) responden. Pada uji *Chi-Square* didapatkan *p-value* 0,001 dan hasil uji koefisien kontingensi 0,538.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan pemberian *coload*ing cairan koloid dengan kestabilan hemodinamik intra anestesi pada pasien kraniotomi di Rumah Sakit Umum di wilayah Jawa Barat .

Kata Kunci : *Coload*ing, Cairan Koloid, Hemodinamik, Pasien kraniotomi.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COLLOIDAL FLUID LOADING AND INTRA-ANESTHETIC HEMODYNAMIC STABILITY IN CRANIOTOMY PATIENTS IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN WEST JAVA REGION

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ABSTRACT

Background: Worldwide more than 300 million major surgeries are performed annually using general anesthesia, including craniotomy neurosurgery patients. Although general anesthesia is considered safe, certain patients have a higher risk of intra-anesthetic and postoperative complications and death. To minimize this risk, intra-operative interventions are given with the aim of obtaining specific hemodynamic targets. Coload intravenous fluid administration with colloidal fluid type is a determinant for intra-anesthetic hemodynamic stability.

Objective: To determine the relationship between colloidal fluid coload and intra-anesthetic hemodynamic stability in craniotomy patients in public hospitals in the West Java region.

Methods: The research method used in this study is Observational analytic with Cross Sectional design. Sampling with Consecutive sampling technique with a total sample of 51 respondents. Statistical tests using the Chi-Square test and determining the closeness of the relationship with the contingency coefficient using SPSS.

Results: The results showed that the characteristics of the respondents were mostly male, namely 26 (51%) respondents, with the majority aged 50-59 years as many as 19 (37.3%) respondents, ASA 3 physical status as many as 51 (100%) respondents, and the majority had never had surgery, namely 40 (78.4%) respondents. In the Chi-Square test, the p-value was 0.001 and the contingency coefficient test result was 0.538.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between colloidal fluid coload and intra-anesthetic hemodynamic stability in craniotomy patients in public hospitals in the West Java region.

Keywords: Coload, Colloidal fluid, Hemodynamics, Craniotomy patient.

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